

## The Alexandria Gazette

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

Two editors from Maryland, Mr. Barroll of the Chestertown Conservative and Mr. Drowles of the Leonardtown Beacon, have been arrested and sent South for publishing articles in relation to military arrests in Maryland, deemed disloyal.

It is expected that in a few days President Lincoln will, by proclamation, according to the act of the U. S. Congress, announce the admission of Western Virginia as a new State into the Union.

Larger quantities of herring, perch and smaller fish have been caught this spring in Hunting Creek, than in any previous season, for several years past.

President Lincoln has established a new assessment district, composed of the following counties:—Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, Jefferson, Clarke, Warren, Loudoun, Fauquier, Fairfax, Prince William and Alexandria.

A late number of the Paris Siecle contains a genial notice of the works of Cranch, the artist, [a native of Alexandria, Va.,] who is now at the French capital, pursuing his profession. He is complimented as at once an accomplished painter, a graceful writer, and a clever journalist; and is said to excel in the painting of rural landscapes.

The proposition before the Georgetown councils to endorse the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the amount of \$50,000, for the purpose of constructing outlet locks into the Potomac, has been rejected.

Secretary Welles has issued an order awarding medals of honor to various seamen of the U. S. Navy who have distinguished themselves for bravery, also, an order defining the rights and obligations of naval flags of truce.

It is said that Capt. Franklin Buchanan, resigned his position in the U. S. Navy on the 22d of April 1861, and asked to recall it on the 4th of May of the same year. He is now in the Confederate service.

A French officer, who was present at the attack on Charleston, writes that the Monitors were insufficient, and that the only way by which the "Confederate fortresses might have been successfully attacked, was by means of razed batteries, perfectly tight and covered with iron all over, with no tangible object above deck, and two rows of guns, one on each side, placed one foot or two above the surface of the water."

Fourteen regiments of militia have been ordered to be raised by the Governor of Missouri for State defence. If volunteers do not offer, a draft from the State militia will be ordered.

Capt. Tompkins, A. Q. M., will sell on Thursday, April 23d, at the corral near the Washington Observatory, about eight hundred horses and mules, condemned as unfit for the public service.

After Gen. Thomas made his speech at Lake Providence in relation to the organization of negro soldiers, the names of fifty officers and privates who desired commissions in the negro regiments were handed in to General Logan. This number was increased next day by over three hundred.

The New York Express having "reported, what the Cheever Abolitionists said of Mr. Greeley's State Rights position," the N. Y. Tribune replies. "The doctrine we do hold on the subject was thus succinctly laid down by a unanimous vote of the Chicago Convention, after a most thorough consideration and elaboration by a large and strong Committee. '4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.' We have not the least objection to seeing this doctrine lawfully superseded by a better; but that it has the Federal Constitution at its back, we have always believed. If we had the Constitution to make, we should probably have it otherwise, but we must take it as it is."

A Boston contemporary says that the late sanguinary affair between Gen. Corcoran and Lieut. Col. Kimball brings to mind an anecdote which used to be told of a New Hampshire soldier who served upon the Northern frontier during the war of 1812. He was known to be very strict in the performance of orders and duties, and one night when upon guard, Gen. Ripley, from some cause not mentioned, endeavored to pass him, but was hailed and ordered to stand. "Do you not know me, sentinel?" asked the General. The reply was "Yes; I know you very well in the daytime, General Ripley, but I don't know you at night. No one can pass me without the countersign." The levelling of the soldier's musket was as significant as his words were, and Ripley retired.

Steamer Marion, Johnston, master, belonging to Spofford & Tleston's New York and New Orleans line, struck on a sunken rock about 9 miles north of Doubleheaded Shot Cay Lighthouse, on Thursday, the 2d inst. She was bound from New York to New Orleans with a valuable assorted cargo. She was so much injured that she was with difficulty navigated to the Light house, and just on reaching it she leaked so considerably that the fires in the engine room were extinguished. In this emergency the Captain was compelled to beach her and she immediately bilged.

Some friend of Archbishop Hughes, on Wednesday evening, made him a present of a bouncing baby, comfortably wrapped up, and deposited in a basket, with a note, saying that it was his duty to look after it. He, however, could not see it in that light, and accordingly turned the little creature over to the Commissioners of Public Charities.

Robert J. Walker has gone to Europe, partly in behalf of the Quicksilver Mining Company, to assert its claims in a suit against Baron Forbes, who represents the company now in possession of the mines. He also will act as agent of the U. S. government.

It is stated in high quarters that aside from a cavalry demonstration on the right, the Army of the Potomac is in statu quo.

Rapid and extensive preparations are making for the impending battle in the neighborhood of Tullahoma, and which cannot be much longer delayed.

It is stated that the monitors hereafter to be built, and so far as practicable, those now building, will be required to be constructed in accordance with terms of an additional specification, drawn for the purpose of obviating certain defects.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Cor. of the N. Y. Commercial.]

There is reason to fear that the despatches sent this week to Europe from the Legations here will convey an erroneous idea of the attack on Fort Sumter, and thus aid the Confederate cause. This makes it the more to be regretted that Admiral Dupont contented himself with a two hours' test of the power of endurance of the iron-clads, especially as it is asserted by an eye witness, competent to judge, "that there was no more reason for not renewing the conflict next day than there would have been for not commencing it on the previous day." The cessation of offensive operations has been construed by the diplomats here as a virtual admission of defeat, although they have since received unofficial intimation that President Lincoln intends to have Charleston reoccupied by the U. S. authorities.

Other questions of grave importance have arisen to further complicate our relations with England, and Government has been placed in rather a false position by the indiscreet revelations of a nautical New York millionaire that he was to be abroad to purchase the fleet of the "Emperor of China." This admission will be greedily seized by the friends of the Confederates in Great Britain; for if the North ask to purchase war steamers, they cannot complain of the sale of such steamers to the South, after the proclamation of neutrality. The fact that the funds from the North were contributed by private subscription will not mend the matter.

There is a rumor afloat that the representatives of foreign Governments intend to remove their legations, temporarily, to New York. While I give the rumor, I can scarcely credit it, although it is very possible that all the Ministers may go North during the summer months, leaving a secretary or an attache here, to receive and transmit despatches. This has always been the case, and some of the Corps Diplomatique have resided permanently in New York or Philadelphia.

Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, of N. Y., in a note to the N. Y. Post says:—"Seeing the statement of Mr. Laird in the House of Commons, that propositions had been made to him to build vessels for what he calls the Northern Government, by the Secretary of the Navy. I have made inquiries as to the truth of Mr. Laird's statement in the proper quarter, and am enabled to say that his statements is untrue."

Gen. N. J. Jackson, commanding Second Brigade, First Division Twelfth Army Corps, was brought to Georgetown on Friday evening, by water, from Aquia Creek; near which place he was thrown and trampled upon by his horse, breaking his thigh and inflicting other injuries.

The Committee of the N. Y. Legislature appointed to investigate the charges against Speaker Calicott have reported in his favor.

A judgment of eighteen hundred dollars has been obtained against Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate secretary of state in the Circuit court, at Rochester, N. Y.

The U. S. steam-sloop of war Ossipee arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday evening from Charleston, and reports that on last Sunday evening a large vessel ran out of Wilmington, N. C., past the whole blockade. The U. S. sloop Dacotah fired several shot at the blockade runner, two of which were seen to strike, but the daring blockade runner kept on his course, while the Dacotah, having her machinery temporarily disabled, could not follow, and the Ossipee was at least twenty miles from the scene of action.

The report about Admiral Wilkes being under arrest in Havana, is contradicted.